The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 4 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no case more than a year's subscription.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1873. NO. 256.

FIRST EDITION.

CASE OF GEN. HOWARD.

The Freedmen's Bureau Frauds.

Opinion of Attorney General Williams Upon the Question of Responsibility and the Proper Course to Pursue Under the Facts in the Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The following is the opinion of the Attorney General in Gen. Howard's case:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, July 3, 1873.

SIR.—I have duly considered your communication of the 31st of May, with accompanying accounts and documents, upon the subject of frauds in the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. The papers which you transmit me are in many respects incomplete, and particularly so in not including the bonds or copies of bonds of the late disbursing officer of said Bureau and its chief disbursing officer, and I have been able to obtain but one of them. I think, however, that I have enough facts before me to enable me to answer the questions which you propose.

The Freedmen's Bureau was established by the act of March 3d, 1865, the material parts of which are as follows: By section 1, it is provided that said Bureau shall be under the management and control of a Commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose compensation shall be $3,000 per annum, and such number of clerks as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of War; and the Commissioner and chief clerk shall, before entering upon the duties, give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of $50,000, and the latter in the sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties respectively, with securities, to be approved by the Attorney General in such form, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury to be by him put in suit for the benefit of any injured party upon the breach of any condition thereof.

The third section of the act creating the Bureau is then quoted, to show the duties and responsibilities of the Commissioner.

The papers which you inclose to me show that considerable sums of money have been taken from the Treasury, by officers employed in the Bureau, by means of forged receipts and vouchers for bounties due colored soldiers, and by means of receipts and vouchers procured from them, and presented to you as ask my opinion upon the questions, First. In cases where the guilty parties cannot be prosecuted, what should be the course in order to the protection of the interests of the government and of the claimants.

Second. When prosecutions are barred by the statute of limitations, what action should be had? To what extent is the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands and his chief clerk responsible?

Your questions are not quite so explicit as I could wish, and I am not certain whether by the word prosecution you refer to criminal proceedings against the offender, or to civil and criminal. In my opinion it is the duty of the proper government to proceed criminally against the offender, and likewise to proceed in a civil action against him, and against any person who is responsible for his acts. Where it is impossible to proceed criminally, either by reason of the offenders having absconded or the prosecution being barred by statute of limitations, he may be sued in a civil action, if it be deemed expedient, or if property of his can be found, and he be sued for any disbursing officer, or any other officer or clerk employed by the Bureau, has obtained, in the manner mentioned in the act establishing the Bureau, and this obscurity probably arises from the fact, of which I am informed, that all the principal officers of the Bureau were military officers, assigned to this special duty, I do not think this provision can be considered as subjecting to court martial a person not otherwise subject to such jurisdiction. To have that effect he ought to be clear and unambiguous, and it would only be by a most forced and unnatural construction that the rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army can be interpreted to include liability to trial by court martial for persons of civilians. The rules and regulations governing disbursing officers would establish the degree of responsibility and accountability to which the Commissioner would be liable, leaving his trial by any civil or military tribunal to depend upon his civil or military status. This question, however, if the facts be as I presume they to be, is of no practical importance. If, therefore, any military officer, detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, has been guilty of the violation of any of the rules or of any violation of rules governing disbursing officers of the army, those rendered him liable, in the same manner as any other such army officer.

Finally, I need hardly say that claim agents, and other persons not officers of the government, who have obtained money from the Treasury by means of forged receipts and vouchers and other frauds, can be prosecuted criminally, if ten years have not elapsed since the commission of the offense, and can also be sued in the civil courts of the United States in the name of the proper officers of the Bureau can be. As I have before said, there is no statute limiting the time within which the government can begin a civil suit, but suits for penalties and double damages, under the act of March 2, 1863, must be begun within the last years. [12th Statutes at Large, pp. 696-698.]

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

A Projected Steamboat Consolidation.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—A project is on foot here which it is likely be carried out soon for the consolidation of the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company and the Mississippi Transportation Company, and the purchase at an appraised value of all the steamers now or lately belonging to the two lines, from New Orleans, paying therefor one-quarter cash and three-quarters in stock of the new company. The steamers of St. Louis and New Orleans steamers is about seventeen, which, with the Memphis and Vicksburg packets, and the tugs and barges of the Mississippi Valley Company, would make one of the largest and most powerful transportation companies in the world.

Half a Mile of Railroad Track Drops Into the Missouri River.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, of the 8th, says a half a mile of the Missouri Pacific Railroad track, near Kickapoo station, dropped into the Missouri river this evening. It sank out of sight in the flooded stream in one lurch and without any warning. It seems that the river undermined the track without the knowledge of the railroad men. The water where the track was situated is now forty feet deep. Railroad men say it is the most fearful rent ever seen. The escape of the trains was almost miraculous.

Sudden Death of a Railway Officer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 9, 1873.

R. P. Mink dropped dead last night at his home, in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mr. Mink was connected with the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway in an official capacity, and was a very active and efficient railway man. The circumstances of his death are: He was at his barn, seeing his horses properly attended, and started towards his house, and getting to the outside door, fell to the ground and expired in a minute. His body passed through this city on the way to Valparaiso, Ind., for burial.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BANANA ZONE.

Tidings from the City of Bismarck.

A Picture Colear De Rose—Description of the Stanley Expedition Starting Out.

[George Alfred Townsend, in the Cincinnati Commercial.]

BISMARCK, DAKOTA TERRITORY, June 20, 1873.

I presume there is no other spot on the globe, at this moment, where you can see such hostilities and the steam locomotive confronting each other. The river is half a mile wide. On one side is the war-whoop, on the other the steam-whoop; on the one side Bismarck, the last memorial of the great Premier of Europe, with six hundred civilized people living under shelter, on the other the most numerous and hostile band of Indians on the American continent. The claim-squatter and the railroad gambler and sutler live close to the mouth of Dakotas as do you of Cincinnati to Covington.

You will apprehend from this situation that I am at the end of the Northern Pacific Railroad the jumping-off place of American jurisdiction.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is well known at this remote point. The gallus series of letters written last winter in your columns by "H. V. R." have been copied along this line, not always with the greatest comments, but often also with good humored and philosophic pleasantry. For you must know that in this part of the world—rough as "H. V. R." found it in dead winter, before it was settled—there is a newspaper press the proportions of which may surprise you.

NORTHERN PACIFIC JOURNALISM.

A good indication, indeed, of the extent of settlement on the Northern Pacific Railroad is to be found in the number of newspapers published on the line from Duluth westward.

At Duluth there are two dailies, the *Herald* and *Tribune*, and a weekly called the *Monsoolian*. At Brainard is published the *Weekly Tribune*, at Gyndon the *Gazette*, at Detroit the *Record*, at Moorehead the *Red River Star*, and Fargo the *Express*. At Bismarck are published the *Tribune* and the *Journal*. At Mandan, on the left bank of the Missouri river crossing, and I have got some years left and can wait."

"Did the railroad give you any help?"

"Only transportation!"

"Then," said I to myself, "if such a chap as this tries such a hope, I won't drive a nail in his cross."

GOOD CHEER FOR BISMARCK.

A sense of sym; athy and solicitude, which the world probably have resented, came over me as I saw this and other confident communities on the Northern Pacific line. Brave, fearless, adventurous men, carrying the grit and sins of the nationality ahead; why should I discourage them?

Sir, to-day, the country on the Northern Pacific line looked like all the better parts of the West—pretty grass, flowing water, abundant game, and the soil in every railroad cutting from a foot to three feet of vegetable mould.

I say this out of my own eyes—and for a vigorous life and a destiny and grave among homogeneous, freedom bred people, who love a school-house, I should rather live in Dakota or Minnesota than in the richest lands of Texas. Others may see differently, but I have seen and judged. I have no special whatever, of any sort, but that this country will fill up as quickly as Minnesota, Wisconsin or Iowa. It supplies, at present, more attractions to the emigrant than the west of the country. There are ten thousand Cincinnatians in Minnesota, and thousands more in Dakota, and Crown, Blackfeet, and other vigorous tribes—the terror to all southern Indians—like this region all the way to the Rocky mountains, to recommend them are also the hardiest Indians of the Pacific. The scourges which have swept off other tribes to the south, have never accomplished any injury here. Not a case of cholera has ever been reported in Minnesota. Here the buffalo, elk, moose, grizzly bear and Rocky mountain sheep, the most mammoth quadrupeds are produce, thrive as nowhere else in the country. Why not man?

And what is said of the climate—softness of the winters in these parts is not a new story contrived to promote the fortunes of a railroad; it is the expression of every Jesuit explorer and old settler—of Hennepin, Le Seur, Jonathan Carver, Father Belcourt, and not a few Missionaries and Sisley. A very large percentage of the population of Minnesota to day is made up of people who supposed to consumption, who can live *and work* nowhere else.

APOLOGY.

It is none of my business, however, to be taking sides in controversies of politics. After going to found good people up here, satisfied with the country, and God forbid that I help to diminish the little pile of investment or confidence in any man who has traveled so far with the intention of spreading upon him. Suppose this railroad were never to go a step further. It has, at any rate, cloven 452 miles of desolation, tapped navigation on the Red river of the North, reunited only a thousand miles of monotonous navigation on the Upper Missouri, and made it is to the west of the fortunes of Minnesota, Kansas and Texas, and past the Western line of longitude of the Indian Territory. It has cost our Treasury nothing but the privilege, and success without it, and if its bonds ever tumble as low as discouragement would assume, there is land enough to recompense the losers. In 1849 Minnesota had but 6,000 population; it now has 500,000, and to-day and to day she trends upon half a million, while three hundred miles north of the Northern Pacific Railroad there is a self-sustaining race of seventy-five thousand people, planted there sixty years ago, and still struggling despite all the privations of provincialism.

EUROPE NORTH-PACIFICKING.

It does look as if a mighty movement of private capital to cross the Continent in this way, 2,500 miles, perhaps, but what is the abiest projector in Europe doing at this moment?

M. Lesseps, who was denounced as an adventurer and visionary by every British newspaper and review, and who has lived to see England crowding his Suez canal with vessels, is now proposing, with the concurrence of Russia, to make a canal on rail between Orenburg and Peshawur, so as to connect the Russian and English railroad systems in Asia, and make an a.l continuous railway for six or seven thousand miles, although it runs across rocky deserts, and is infested with armed Turkomans. It is recommended by some of the best counselors in Russia and England, and I mention it as a scientific region, fit for culture nearly all the way, and when it, as well as the Texas Pacific, and the Gulf and Pacific European emigration will increase to a million persons, besides the illimitable possibilities of steam navigation, which will here find no proper use on these lateral lines of rail to drive it back, and is a great economical problem.

WILL THE ROAD GO ON.

At Bismarck, Colonel Roberts, Chief Engineer, enlightened me upon the objects of the military and engineering expedition which was just starting for West Montana. They were to proceed due west to the springs of Heart river, cross the Little Missouri, and receive additional supplies by steamer on the Yellowstone, about 250 miles west of Bismarck. They were then to ascend the Yellowstone nearly to the Jorgiade of Nathan Pass, and thence down to the Muscle Shell river, which flows to the north, and to seek another route back to the second place of supply. This expedition will definitely result in the settlement of the line of the next 300 miles of track, and I will be advised by letter the next fall, as I am informed by Mr. Meade, the General Manager.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC PROSPECTS.

During the next winter Mr. Meade will have a large force of men employed in the woods of Minnesota, cutting out ties, and the work of reconstruction will go on. All the numerous small construction companies or speculators of any kind; the corporation undertaking to grade and lay its own track. During the present year, meantime, forty miles of track will be added to the road, or to Oregon, running from Tenino northward, toward the shore of Puget Sound, so that by the winter of the year of 1873, the company will have in operation one hundred and six miles of track on the Pacific side, and three hundred and fifty miles in Minnesota and Dakota. Thus more than seven hundred miles of road will have been built by this corporation in the space of two years—a very remarkable performance when we consider that no money has been given to the government, and that the bonds of the company have been sold almost wholly in the United States and Canada.

OUTFIT.

The style and size of the stations on this road, which are among the best in the country, have been the subject of some cavil, but they are very agreeable to look upon, and will be of great advantage to a couple of generations. The three great "Colonists' houses," or leading depots for emigrants at Brainard, Duluth, and Gyndon, are built unique and superb, making colonization easy; and to each is attached a trim little hospital for such wayfarers as may sicken on the way. These settlers' houses are provided with cooking ranges, beds, all warming apparatus, and they appeared to me to be in each case not less than a thousand feet long, and capable of accommodating from five hundred to one thousand people. At Fargo and Brainard—the latter place being headquarters for the construction—the land offices, boarding and station houses, of nearly a palatial character, built in an imposing way, with piazzas, cupolas, pavilions, &c., and the food given to the traveler over the whole Minnesota division is better than on the great highways of the East.

INFORMATION.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, like the Union Pacific, has been much exaggerated in the popular mind as to the difficulties of construction. The only expensive portion of the road has been the twenty-odd miles leading down the dalles of the St. Louis river from Thompson to Duluth. West of Thompson, for forty-odd miles, the road is on a high location of badly drained lands and lakelets, and from this point westward there is rolling, level country as far as the mountains of Montana, or for more than six hundred miles. When the locomotive reaches Bismarck, the expense of construction will find compensation in the abundance of timber for ties, bridges and fuel. This timber grows on all parts of the mountains for nearly three hundred miles further, and the railway makes use of Columbia river from Helena, until the crest of the Rocky mountains is turned, taking the natural line of the stream, and debouching into the plains of the Lower Columbia, where good land and timber alternate all the way to Portland and Puget Sound.

It is not probably within the ambition of the company to build the fork northward to Portland from Puget Sound direct until the road is completed as to the southern branch. There is no compulsion to finish more than one arm on the Pacific coast, and the only motive for doing so would be to get additional lands. I found the road under the dalles of construction and colonization decreased on sight, and what I had presumed to be a mighty desert in Dakota looked to me precisely like the prairies of Iowa and Nebraska.

SPEED.

I had heard different accounts of trains being retarded last winter, and asked Mr. Meade, the manager, who is an old Union Pacific Railroad man, to tell me in exact terms how long his trains were delayed in the exceedingly bitter winter of 1872-3. He replied as follows:

"Just two days and no more. When the big fall of snow came I stopped all my trains, and did not start them out for forty-eight hours. Consequently we started, fully prepared to clear the road if there should be any obstruction, and while trains all over Southern Minnesota were snowed up for a week, and sometimes a fortnight, we were running on time."

LAND.

I asked Mr. Roberts, the Chief Engineer, who seemed to be a lymphatic and not over-sanguine sort of gentleman, how much indifferent land there might be in Dakota and Minnesota as far as the road had gone. He answered: "Not above twelve per cent., at the worst."

Mr. Meade also assured me that it was as cheap for building and as good a country for settlement along the line of the road as in the best portions of Nebraska, where he had operated the Union Pacific, and which has since had an unprecedented immigration. At Bismarck upwards of six hundred claims have been already filed, and at every station the pre-emption shanties are seen in the offing.

MEATS.

The officer of the road on whom all the executive management devolves, who sees to the running of the trains, the keeping up of supplies, the seeking of contracts for transportation and locating emigrants, is C. W. Meade, formerly engaged on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and afterward, I believe, as Assistant Superintendent on the Union Pacific. He established smelting works at Omaha in the first place, but was sought out by the Northern Pacific Company and put in charge of the whole line. He is a short, thick-set man of an active temperament, with broad shoulders and keen eyes, and considerable diplomatic capacity. It was Meade who put in the proposal for carrying supplies for the posts in Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, and carried the contract away from the St. Louis steamers as well as from the Sioux City Railroad and steamers. This business for the present year is very encouraging to the railroad.

STATE NEWS.

Joel B. Penfield, of Oswego, N. Y., died on the cars, near Harrisburg, on Tuesday morning.

The sum of $22,000 was expended in erecting and furnishing the Ebensburg Roman Catholic church.

The Lancaster county people must sleep soundly. A burglar entered a house the other night, and stole the shirt from a slumbering man's back.

Says the Harrisburg *State Journal*: Coal has advanced fifty cents per ton, at a season when there is little demand for it, and when on the lateral roads controlled by the Reading Railroad Company, there are miles upon miles of loaded coal cars standing waiting for a market. Nevertheless in the face of this fact, coal has been advanced fifty cents per ton, by order of the Reading Company, which now controls the mining interests of the Schuylkill. There is no good reason to add fifty cents more to the price, as there was for the first additional fifty cents increase is the result of a mere monopolizing caprice.

Henry W. Dorney and Miss Ella I. Pegley, deaf mutes, were married in Harrisburg on Tuesday.

On Monday two young men, named respectively Kelly and Penny, the former aged seventeen and the latter nineteen, were drowned at Valley Forge, Penny lost his life in attempting to save that of his associate, who had gone beyond his depth and was sinking.

E. P. Montague, Esq., who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Treasurer, at the late primary election, died suddenly on Tuesday, at his home at Meadville. Mr. Montague was a young man highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The Auditor General's annual report on railroads and canals will not be ready for distribution before the latter part of this month or the early part of next month.

The late Mrs. Frances A. Lea, of Philadelphia, bequeathed $7,000 to various charitable institutions and organizations.

The Philadelphia *Age* editorially wishes "Mayor Stokley would instruct all modest policemen to look away, when they see a man with a camera." Nay, go contemplating pictures that are openly displayed in shop windows, and statues that are in our public squares and streets, the police might gradually tone down the public sense into inaction against display of the human form, in the innocent shape of a boy, jumping off a wharf. Huge garments in which we are constantly landing passengers, and there bathers should not resort. But that boys should be prevented from bathing in the river, and that, too, within the city rivers, is a piece of prudery that has no justification in the experience of the world.

A revised edition of the common school laws of Pennsylvania, embracing all the latest decisions, is in course of preparation by the State Superintendent, Hon. J. P. Wickersham, LL. D.

The Kittanning *Republican* has gone into the business of building fish stories. Here is its last: On the 26th of May, Michael Step caught in a net, at White Rock, in this county, a fish 5 feet 6 inches, forty-five pounds, a snapping turtle that weighed twenty-five pounds, and several cat fish and suckers, all at one haul.

Mrs. Lightcap, of Berks county, had an ovarian tumor taken from her last week which weighed over 150 pounds. Most fortunately she survived the old lady died.

The fish laws of the State have been violated in Wyoming county to a considerable extent, and encouraged a salmon who refused to pay tribute to Lazerne county.

A hen belonging to a farmer in the vicinity of Salisbury, Indiana county, recently made a nest near the top of a sugar maple, at least twenty-five feet from the ground and brought out a brood of chicks. By the law of Nature the mother-bird calculated here he attributes it to the fact that a Democrat had recently moved into the neighborhood who was fond of fresh eggs, and Mrs. Hen saved her reputation by climbing a tree.

Fatal accident items about farmers falling off loads of hay on pitchforks, and getting backed up by mowing machines, are unusually tardy about coming in this season.

There is a prospect of the recovery of the man Myers, who was shot through the lungs by a desperado by a crazy man a few weeks ago in a hay field in Lancaster county.

Great excitement was created at Lyons Station, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, on Monday afternoon, by the appearance of several mad dogs in the streets. All of them were killed.

The jury drawn for the August term of the Court at Hazelton consists of eight colored and four white citizens.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad has passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The corner stone of the new Baptist church in Norristown was laid on the evening of the 4th of July.

A philanthropic lady of Wilkesbarre has had a water cooler placed in a conspicuous position in that city for the benefit of the public.

Lauer, the great brewer of Reading, has lived in that city for nearly a hundred years.

Mrs. David Ashenfelter, while in the act of lifting eggs out of a hen's nest on Fruitland farm, in York county, last week, was bitten several times on her hand by a copperhead snake. The poison very much swollen and she suffers intense pain therefrom.

The Washington *Reporter* states that Judge Acheson has so far improved as to give every reasonable hope for his speedy recovery.

Two horses belonging to Thomas McCleary, of West Finley township, were killed by lightning, a few days ago.

A two-and-a-half-years old daughter of Mr. Charles Renz, of Washington, died on Friday last, from the effects of concentrated lye, drank on the day previous.

A half witted German named Hahnle, committed suicide in Erie, on Tuesday, by hanging.

Corry had a cow-bidding case on Monday, the parties being a man and his wife. The wife had been grossly insulted, and the fellow who offered the indignity, named Penny. The castigation was severe, but seemed to be necessary. The fellow will not offer it would do the most good.

Two boys quarrelled about a piece of chewing-gum at Rynd Farm, the other day, and the latter proceeded to carve the other with a pocket knife, inflicting four or five severe stabs. Neither of the parties to the affair belonged to the Sunday-school.

Rumor says the Bedford Springs will be purchased at the end of this season for $250,000, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

J. H. Lenk, Esq., of Williamsport, claims to be the champion trout catcher. Within two other men he caught six hundred and two trout, near Navoo, Tioga county, in three hours' time, one day last week.

A bed of kaoline, has been discovered near Morgantown, Berks county, which will probably lead to the establishment of extensive potteries in that county.

A child was born in Saville township, Perry county, last week, which weighed but a pound and a half.

In digging the cellar for a school house at Duncannon, a large number of bones and a perfect skeleton of a human body were found.

Reading consumes fifty gallons of water a day to each inhabitant. How generous!

The Meadville *Republican* says that three fine and valuable horses were struck by lightning and instantly killed on the Greenville Driving Park during the races, July 4th.

A quantity of nitro glycerine and giant powder, stored in the magazine of the Cambria Coal and Iron Company, at Cokeville, Bedford county, exploded on Wednesday afternoon on the 6th inst., shaking the houses and breaking every window in the vicinity. It is supposed to have been an accident.

Old things have not passed away in Crawford county, and there is much pride taken by the citizens in ancient articles in their possession. Mr. G. C. Cooper, of Spring township, writes the Conneautville *Courier* that he has a pocket-knife over one hundred years old, presented to his father, by Mr. J. A. Knapp, I would respectfully submit the following: Though eight years the junior of Mr. Knapp, I am in possession of one span of horses, united ages 26 years; one span of mares, united ages 26 years; one knife 80 years old; one tea canister 56 years old; one pair of flat irons 55 years old; one pair shears 54 years old; one gun 51 years old; one chisel 51 years old; one brass kettle 40 years old; pocket knife 43 years old; one ink bottle 43 years old, and a cooling stove that has been in constant use in the family of the writer since before 1800, all of which articles I would be happy to exhibit to Mr. Knapp.

On the same subject Mr. G. L. Randall, of Keepville, writes: I have noticed Mr. Knapp's article in your last paper, and would say that I have a pocket-knife I am forty-two, and have in my possession a half knife that is 51 years old; a bowie-knife 50 years old; a hatchet 45 years old; an adze 45 years old; a set of sliver buttons at least 195 years old. I have also a sewer machine fourteen years old that has had fourteen pairs of twins.

The Pope's Triumph Predicted.

A *Herald* letter from Rome contains the following statement: So prophesied a French nun some years before the election of the present Pope. Marie Lataste is dead, but her prophecy, "Future Life and Works" were first published, I believe, in 1847, and of late years her words have been accredited in Rome as those of an inspired seeress. Though I have not the book before me, I remember the substance of passages read to me by a foreign priest in Rome. Though the seeress wrote her prophecies while Gregory XVI. was alive, she foretold the year of his death, the twenty-five years' pontificate of the present occupant of the Papal chair, the persecution and bitterness he would experience, and his triumph after years of mortification. So much of what, she said has been verified by subsequents events, that the most scientific party confidently believe, as I said, that the rest will in good time be fulfilled. September 20, 1870, the troops of Victor Emanuel's troops into Rome; September 20, 1870, by this date, they assert, Pope Pius IX will be the temporal ruler of Rome and the States of the Church. The assertion startled me, yet it was made in the presence of twenty priests. I could not see how this change, this revolution, could be brought about. No information was offered to me except the words, "God has not yet forsaken His Church. Popes have been banished from their thrones, have been imprisoned by their enemies, but the Church was finally triumphant. And she will again triumph."

Inducements Offered

FOR CASH and to PROMPT MEN, on SUGARS. All kinds of groceries and flour as low as the Checkered Front, Pittsburgh. T. G. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Warlike Indications on the Mexican Border.

Humiliating State of Affairs

Freedmen's Bureau Shortcomings.

The Postoffice Delivery System.

Additional Money Order Offices

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1873.

The Border Trouble.

The latest information received here indicates a spec of war on the distant Rio Grande. The Mackenzie raid seems to have incited the people to preparations for a marauding expedition across the borders into Texas on a larger scale. The deprecatory war, therefore, which has been waged against the practically defenseless settlers of the valleys of the Rio Grande, the Nueces, the Rio Frio, and their tributaries, promises no abatement, notwithstanding the zealous, though essentially useless, labors of the peregrinating Commissioners. This state of things has been going on since 1865, and despite the presence of the Commissioners and Mackenzie's gallant retaliation, there is no immediate prospect of a remedy for the evil. Even the lives of officers of the United States out on official duty are in jeopardy, and the government is at the expense of an escort to enable them to perform services devolving upon them, by law. Although this is a humiliating state of affairs to exist on the borders of a nation, it is not a very flattering picture for one claiming to be first class. The fact is generally recognized by the government that some effective measures are necessary, but Congress, in its questionable wisdom, has so depicted the ranks of the army, that it is seriously fettered in legislation. The demoralization incident to a half a century of revolutions would naturally make Mexico, under any circumstance, anything but a pleasant neighbor, but this is considered no reason why American soil on the Rio Grande should not be as secure to its citizens as on the St. Johns. But the truth is, between sixty and seventy thousand square miles of territory, a region considerably larger than the State of Pennsylvania, is exposed to these attacks. It daily grows apparent that the immense extent and population of the country, and particularly the vast number of people exposed to savage and semi-civilized inhabitants, requires more extensive means of defense. It is the general complaint in military circles that there are not enough troops available for concentration at a given point to make a fair beginning of a fight with a respectable tribe of Indians. What cavalry there is in the Rio Grande country is actually distributed in exposed places, and the officers have ample instructions to act promptly on the defensive.

The Freedmen's Bureau Muddle.

The reply of the Attorney General to the queries of the Secretary of War respecting certain financial irregularities in the Freedmen's Bureau and Gen. Howards part therein is considered in official circles as a poser of a legal document. It is capable of divers constructions, and has given rise to much hilarity of comment. There is some curiosity to see how the Secretary of War will act, according to the light of this document.

The Carrier System.

The General Postoffice returns of the operations of the carrier system in the principal cities for the month of May, 1873, show the following figures for the cities in Pennsylvania having free delivery:

Philadelphia—177 carriers: 1,963,587 mail and drop letters, and 757,197 papers, &c., delivered, and 1,612,256 letters collected.

Pittsburgh—84 carriers: 205,699 mail and drop letters, and 72,692 papers, &c., delivered, and 142,161 letters collected.

Allegheny—9 carriers: 71,708 mail and drop letters, and 10,904 papers, &c., delivered, and 30,870 letters collected.

Reading—6 carriers; 50,254 mail and drop letters, and 15,776 papers, &c., delivered, and 31,719 letters collected.

Lancaster—5 carriers; 37,762 mail and drop letters and 17,879 papers, &c., delivered, and 16,207 letters collected.

Harrisburg—4 carriers; 34,106 mail and drop letters and 16,987 papers &c., delivered, and 12,266 letters collected.

Aggregate for the United States—52 cities; 1,592 carriers; 10,308,930 mail letters, 2,424,229 drop letters and 4,193,956 papers &c., delivered, and 12,959,725 letters collected. The above figures will convey some idea of the wonderful extent to which the free delivery system is used in the distribution of the mails.

New Money Order Offices.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the following money order offices to go into operation on July 1, 1873, in Pennsylvania and Ohio:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Audenried	Carbon county.
Contesville	Chester county.
Cochranton	Crawford county.
Dale	Cambria county.
Girardville	Schuylkill county.
Hawes	Wayne county.
Irwin's Station	Westmoreland Co.
Jamestown	Mercer county.
Knoxville	Tioga county.
Loretto	Cambria county.
Likens	Dauphin county.
Macungie	Lehigh county.
Mendon	Montgomery county.
Petrolia	Butler county.
Saint Petersburg	Clarion county.
Sandy Lake	Mercer county.
Treverton	Northumberland Co.
West Grove Station	Chester county.
West Newton	Westmoreland Co.

OHIO.

Leesburgh	Highland county.
New Holland	Pickaway county.
Pioneer	Williams county.
Pioneer	Williams county.
Springborough	Warren county.
Vermillion	Erie county.
Versailles	Darke county.

Important to Business Men.

The Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department has rendered the following important decision respecting the delivery of letters to a discontinued postoffice by a member of a firm after dissolution of partnership, where neither in the articles forming or dissolving the same any person is duly authorized to receive the letters addressed to the postoffice closed or dressed to such firm, the Department can not exercise any jurisdiction in the premises, and will not deliver such correspondence to any member of the late firm asking for it, unless a court of competent jurisdiction shall direct the delivery to the party to whom it shall be delivered when a contest arises."

Postmaster's Stamp Accounts.

It has been decided by the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, "That postmasters shall include in their account of stamps received (forty per cent. thereof for stamped envelopes adjusted) all the official stamps which they cancel."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1873.

ON A WARLIKE FOOTING.

Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, will leave here soon for a tour in the West to visit the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, for which tribe he has recently purchased a large tract, and the Indians of other tribes on the Missouri river. He goes to Minnesota especially to confer with Indians of the agency and farm them over to Douglass, his successor. From Minnesota he goes to the Indian country for a personal inspection of affairs relating to the Sissitania and Big Tree, in August.

THE NEW FIFTY CENT NOTE DESCRIBED.

The plate of the new fifty cent note has been prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, and the work of printing the new notes will be commenced about the middle of July, probably ten days before the note will be issued to the public. The new note will be about a quarter of an inch shorter than that now in circulation and a quarter of an inch wider, its dimensions being 2½ inches long by 3 inches wide. On the face of the note, left hand side, is a vignette head of Samuel Dexter, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1801, and a former Senator from the State of Massachusetts. On the right of the note is a section of geometrical lathe work, with the words "fifty cents" in white letters engraved across the face. The lettering on the note is the same as that now used on the fifty cent note, except the words "receivable for all United States stamps," at the right hand side, which are omitted from the new one. The seal is printed in the center of the face, and is enclosed in cycloidal work, a new device in lathe-work, and is the first of the kind ever used on a United States note. The back of the note is printed in green. In the manufacture of the new note, the same kind of paper is used as that now in circulation, as the present issue has been counterfeited, although not to any great extent. No other new fractional currency will be issued at present.

POSTMISTRESS APPOINTED.

Mrs. S. S. Farrell, appointed Postmistress at Covington, Ky., to succeed the late Jesse R. Grant, is an old resident of Covington, and daughter of Capt. Wm. Sanders, leading pilot of the Ohio river in addition to Fort Donaldson. Her husband, John W. Farrell, was Lieutenant Colonel of the 49th Ohio Volunteers, and afterwards appointed Superintendent of the Kentucky Central Railroad. Mrs. Farrell was strongly recommended for the position.

BRIEF NOTES.

The new postal treaty between this country and Japan is nearly completed and will be submitted to the President for approval on his return.

The plan of changing star routes at Washington every July, thereby, it is thought, be abandoned, and those now here will remain.

The President has recognized Nicholas Henry Resch as Vice Consular Agent of France at Louisville.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO DAY.

For the Middle and Eastern States clear and partly cloudy weather with higher temperature.

For the Southern States northeasterly winds and generally clear weather. For the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region, easterly winds, increased cloudiness and local rains. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest rising barometer, fresh and west winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 9, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ills	74	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	73	S. E.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	84	S. E.	Fair.
Indianapolis, Ind	84	S.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan	78	S. E.	Threatening
Louisville, Ky	73	N.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	81	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	78	...	Clear.
Norfolk, Va	67	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	76	N. W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	75	N. W.	Foggy.
Shreveport, La	81	S. E.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	72	N. W.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	71	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss	81	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	81	S. E.	Threatening
Yankton, Terr	62	N. W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	89	S. E.	Clear.

The City Council of Cleveland last night passed an ordinance closing the saloons on Sunday.

CASUALTIES.

Runaway and Frightful Result.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW LISBON, O., July 9, 1873.

While Mrs. C. Brainard was riding out with her brother, Dr. Steeter, and two children, this morning, the horse frightened on Watt street hill, and becoming unmanageable, ran down the hill at a gallop, where a train was passing, turned short and threw them all out. Mrs. Brainard fell on the track, part of the train passing over her body, and the other part of her body into a shapeless mass and killing her instantly. Dr. Steeter was thrown clear of the track at the side of the track, he and the youngest child being seriously injured. The other escaped with a few scratches.

Railroad Collisions—Two Persons Scalded to Death—Other Accidents.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 9.—The express train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad leaving this city northward this morning collided with the passenger train awaiting them at Culver's Station. The train was to pass a freight train also at this place. The brakeman, whose duty it was to flag the passenger train, failed to give the proper signal. Both engines were damaged. Engineers, firemen and express messenger escaped with slight injuries to others injured. An accident occurred Monday night at Ogdin, Ill., on the I., B. and W. Railroad, by which the engineer was killed. The body of Jacob Wright, fireman, and H. P. Cary, brakeman, were scalded to death.

Practical Education—The Emancipated Colored Race.

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., July 9.—The exercises of the first commencement of the State Agricultural College opened yesterday at Blacksburg. To-day a large assembly were present to hear Governor Gilbert C. Walker deliver an address before the literary societies on the subject of Practical Education. The address was enthusiastically received. Nothing like it has been heard on the day, among other things he said: I cannot speak in too laudatory terms of the wisdom and foresight which established this college. It is advantageous and more advantageous every hour. It is nearly double the principal of the fund derived from the Congressional appropriation, and to increase the income in proportion as a corresponding degree. The annual income will reach $50,000, two thirds of which are set apart for the maintenance of this college and the one-third to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, a school founded by the benevolence of the North, and is likewise devoted to the education of the colored population, and right nobly is it performing this necessary and important duty. By this division of the fund between these two institutions its benefits will be shared in by all the people of the State, and the principle of

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1873.

HERE we go again. "Consumpted" will have to get out of the way of the last new word. To the Allen County movement the Mt. Vernon (Ohio) *Banner* responds: "Disbandon the Democratic party?—Never!" We give up, and "disbandon" the whole subject.

A LETTER from Memphis warns people to be careful about eating blackberries, raspberries and plums. It is stated that they have been found to be deadly, owing to the germs of caterpillars which they contain, generating indigenous cholera in twenty minutes. The caution, if well grounded, is a timely one for this locality, where caterpillars have of late been very numerous.

THE New York *Herald* is fretting itself daily over the danger of GRANT's re-election to the Presidency for a third term. It gives a column and a half to the subject, nearly every day. It wants GRANT to say publicly that he is *not* a candidate, and failing in that, wants an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting his re-election. We have no objection to this last proposition, provided there be also incorporated with it a provision to prevent people from fretting their gizzards over imaginary dangers.

WE OMITTED to mention yesterday in referring to the case of the "Consumpted" man in Dauphin county, that he had been recommended to get a fat, white poodle dog, and use the fat obtained from the dog's carcass in curing himself of being "Consumpted." He got the dog; and the fat; but whether he got well has not yet been ascertained. If he should get well, and if there are many "Consumpted" people, it will be hard on fat, white poodles. Their only hope of escape will lie in doffing their fat as soon as possible, and assuming a "Consumpted" appearance.

THE receipts of Lake Superior ore in this city, by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, have been as follows for the periods here named:

	Tons.
January to December, 1870	44,930
January to December, 1871	48,090
January to December, 1872	81,630
January to June 30, 1873	85,490

It will be seen that the receipts for six months, of this year, exceed those for the whole of last year, and nearly double those of previous years; which goes to show conclusively that the manufacture of iron from the ore, here, is rapidly increasing.

THE duel between CASSAGNAC and RANC, in France, in which CASSAGNAC is supposed to have been dangerously wounded, derives importance from the facts that CASSAGNAC has been the hero of fifty previous duels, in all of which he came off first best, and that he represents, as a writer, the interests of the present French government, while RANC represents the Radicals or extreme Republicans. CASSAGNAC has been made a bully by his presumed superiority as a duellist, and although the duel and all about it is barbarous, the peculiar circumstances of this duel provoke a general satisfaction at the success of RANC over his insolent opponent.

THE *Graphic*, speaking of the discovery of Sir SAMUEL BAKER, in Africa, that the Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika are one and the same body of water—a magnificent lake 700 miles long and navigable all the way to Ujiji, says that "after Professor WISE has crossed the Atlantic, we may send him by balloon to Ujiji, to trace the sources of the Nile, and map out the water-shed of interior Africa. The verification of the African discoveries of the last ten years would be easy work for an air-ship, and would set all geographical questions speedily at rest." Well, *if* WISE succeeds in getting across the Atlantic with his balloon the best use he can be put to will be to send him to Ujiji. If he stays there so much the better; and if he comes back he will be sure to meet STANLEY's fate—be a lion for awhile and then be forgotten.

GALTON is elaborating his theory, in the English magazines, that genius, talent and ability, as well as physical superiority, are hereditary, and that these qualities are transmitted from generation to generation. We commend to his consideration the WALWORTH case as one that tells *against* his theory. The youngster who is just going to prison for life, for murder, had a fool for a father, but his grandfather, on the maternal side, was a distinguished soldier and patriot, and on the paternal side, his grandsire was a most distinguished jurist. The conjunction of genius in founding a family could not have been more happy than in this case. Yet, in the first generation this union of genius produces only such a monstrosity as MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH, and in the second generation nothing better than his son DE.

WE ARE in a strait betwixt two. We do not know which to believe. The New York *World* insists that the Democratic party is alive, and cites sundry orations delivered on last Fourth of July as proof that the orators all regard the Democratic party as being not only alive and vigorous, but as the only hope of this much-endangered nation; while the Chicago *Times* insists that "the professional GABRIELS are vehemently blowing their trumpets to raise the late Democratic party from the dead." It has no faith, however, in these GABRIELS, and laughs to scorn the blasts of their trumpets. The party is too dead, even for GABRIEL's horn. "Though they shriek till doomsday," it says, "and blow their horns till the sky cracks with the hideous noise, they will not bring the dead to life." Now, which are we to believe? Is the party alive or dead? Are we fighting a corpse, a "demnition disagreeable body," as MANTALINI says, or a political opossum, rolled up into an apparently lifeless ball? When doctors disagree, who shall decide?

TWO GREAT European events are believed by many people to be hanging, just now, on two alleged prophecies. The first prophecy is said to be that of one MARIE LATASTE, which named September 20, 1870, as the beginning and September 20, 1873, as the close of the forcible exclusion of the Pope from his temporal sovereignty. In the near approach of the latter date the leaders of the clerical party are filled with vivid hopes of the sure fulfilment of the prophetic utterance of the female seer.

The other prediction is that of old NOSTRADAMUS, on which the partisans of HENRY V. hang their hopes, and it is to the effect that the Bourbons would be exiled from the throne of France for forty years; that then an Irish King's descendant would restore the family to power, and that thereafter another dynasty would make a settled reign of the throne, occupy it for a short while, and then would be heard of no more. The last BOURBON King was CHARLES X., who was exiled in 1830, and, if NOSTRADAMUS really made any prediction in the premises, the forty years expired in 1870. This would seem to be fatal to the credit of the prophet; but the fact that MACMAHON, the descendant of an Irish family, is now President of France, is seized hold of as a new ground of belief, it being taken for granted that every Irishman must necessarily be considered the descendant of an Irish King. MACMAHON, therefore, fills the picture in that respect; and to credulous people, sufficiently foolish to believe in such nonsense, the period of three or four years more or less, is nothing in carrying out the fulfilments of prophecy.

IOWA, of all the States of the West, appears to have entered into the farmers' movement against the railroads with most enthusiasm. No sooner had the plan of a secret society, with its Granges or lodges, been suggested than in almost every section of the State the farmers made haste to enroll their names and unite with the mighty host which was to vindicate the rights of the cultivators of the soil, and punish those heartless corporations whose aggressions were daily becoming more intolerable. The women were not behind their husbands, brothers and sons in either zeal or activity, and they too became members of the Granges. At length, it seems, some at least of the farmers are beginning to suspect the applicability to their movement of the French proverb—"The play is not worth the candle." In other words, the discovery is being gradually made that the Granges are costing more than they are worth. Some of the sources of expense are the following: Each of the four grades or orders in the Grange costs each male member 25 cents, and as in the State of Iowa there are 40,000 male members, their grades alone cost $40,000. To this sum add the cost of grades to the 30,000 female members, 12½ cents each, $15,000. Then, every member pays to the State Grange 25 cents yearly, making $10,000. Farther, every member pays 10 cents to the National Grange, equal to $7,000. Again, each Grange pays the National Grange $15 for a license, making in all $5,250. The admission fees amount to $250,000. The regalia have cost $60,950. All these sums added together give $414,000 as the cost of the movement in a single year. To these expenses in money paid out must be added the loss of time incurred by the farmers in attending the Granges, and discussing affairs connected with them. To estimate this loss at an average of $10 for each of the seventy thousand members, male and female, is not extravagant; it is even moderate for the entire year. Thus the farmers of Iowa, according to the calculations of one of their own number, have laid out more than half a million of dollars in a single year in the attempt to secure better prices for their grain. Certainly they ought to feel very sure of finally gaining their point, if they intend to continue the contest much longer.

CORRUPTION IN CANADA.

There are many who imagine or affect to believe that corruption is a taint which falls only on republican forms of government. To all such we commend, as profitable reading, the recent developements of wholesale corruption in Canada, in the matter of granting a contract, with large subsidies, to a railroad through Canada to the Pacific.

It appears, from the letters and affidavits just published, that the contract to build this Canadian Pacific Railway was given to Sir HUGH ALLAN, a gentleman engaged in railway affairs. The contract was given by the Canadian government on exceedingly remunerative terms, and, charges of corruption in awarding it having been made against the ministry, a committee of the Dominion Parliament was appointed to investigate them. This committee met last week at Montreal, but, coming to the conclusion that they had no power to examine witnesses under oath, adjourned to meet in Ottawa on the 13th of August. As this looked like an attempt to shirk an investigation, the accusers of the ministry have published sundry letters from Sir HUGH ALLAN on the subject, from which it appeared that he had spent $343,000 in gold and $850,000 in railroad stock in procuring his contract. How he spent the money, he explains in an affidavit made after the letters were published. In his letters he said he had spent a large sum of money to procure the influence of editors, priests, and others, among the Frenchmen of the province of Quebec. In one letter he says, "I proceeded 'to subsidize *the* newspapers themselves, 'both editor and proprietors." Elsewhere he speaks of obtaining the influence of the priests, and again, "the strong French influence I succeeded in obtaining has proved sufficient to control the elections, and as soon as 'the government realized this fact, which they 'were unwilling to admit and slow to see, they 'opened negotiations with me. The result is 'that we yesterday signed an agreement by 'which, on certain monetary conditions, they 'agree to form a company, of which I am to 'be president, to suit my views, and to give me 'all my friends a majority of the stock."

In his affidavit, Sir HUGH denies that the "monetary conditions" he refers to above, included any agreement or understanding "with "the government, or any of its members, as "to the payment of any sum of money to any "one, or in any way whatever, in consideration of receiving the contract for the Canadian Pacific." A little further on, however, he remarks:

"I considered it for my best interest also that those members of Parliament who had shown an interest in the Canadian Pacific enterprise, and in other railway enterprises in which I was interested, and who were disposed to assist and further them, should be aided in their elections, and I subscribed some money and lent some money to assist in the election of such persons as were my friends, and in whom I was interested, but without any understanding or condition with them or any of them as to parliamentary support or assistance in the event of their election. In these and similar ways I expended sums of money approaching in amount those mentioned in those letters."

As to the $850,000 in stock, one of his letters, dated February 28, 1872, to C. M. SMITH, Chicago, says:

DEAR SIR:—It seems pretty certain that, in addition to members payments, the following stock will have to be distributed: R. L. Macpherson, $100,000; A. B. Foster, $100,000; Donald A. Smith, $100,000; C. J. Brydges, $100,000; A. T. Galt, Ottawa, $50,000; John Sheedden, $50,000; D McInnes, $50,000; A. Allan, $50,000; C. S. Gzowski, $50,000; George Brown, $50,000; A. S. Hincks, $50,000; H. Stuart, $50,000; T. McGreevy, $50,000; total, $850,000. To meet this I propose that we pay up 10 per cent. as follows:

C. M. Smith, $250,000; G. W. McMullen, $250,000; Hugh Allan, $250,000; total $750,000. Please say if the last two years would be easy work for an air-ship, and would set all geographical questions speedily at rest." Well, *if* WISE succeeds in getting across the Atlantic with his balloon the best use he can be put to will be to send him to Ujiji. If he stays there so much the better; and if he comes back he will be sure to meet STANLEY's fate—be a lion for awhile and then be forgotten.

"Yours truly,
"HUGH ALLAN.

"P. S.—I think you will have to go it blind in the matter of members and others. I have already paid $8,500 and have not a voucher and cannot get one."

This is the case as it stands. It has not a very nice look, and altogether it is a thousand fold greater scandal than our Credit Mobilier affair, which dwindles beside it into puny insignificance. It shows that corruption is not peculiar to any one country or form of government. The subsidy which the Canadian government proposed to give in this case was $50,000,000 in cash and 50,000,000 acres of land, and that was too big a temptation for Canadian virtue to withstand. It is a sorry showing; but it carries its lesson with it too plainly to need special enforcement.

A BUGABOO.

A local German paper, the *Volksblatt*, refers, with strong expressions of disgust, to a stipulation of the postal law or arrangement between Germany and the United States. By its provisions English newspapers published in this country are admitted into Germany free of duty, while upon every number of papers here printed in the German language and transmitted to Germany the German postoffice department collects a stamp tax of a quarter *silbergroschen*. It would certainly be rather remarkable, it would indeed imply strange negligence on the part of a government which regulates its own press with such exceeding care, if it failed to impose some restriction on the admission of foreign newspapers published in the language of its subjects. In truth, one cannot help regarding the admission of such journals on any reasonable terms as a quite noteworthy concession to the spirit of the age, and possibly to the wishes of a friendly government. The *Volksblatt*, however, is indignant that the American government seems desirous to the regulation, and finds the fact incomprehensible except on the supposition that nativism derives satisfaction from a discrimination to the disadvantage of American Germans. "It must know perfectly well," says the editor, "that the German language also possesses American citizenship." That we deny. The Washington government recognizes only one language, English, and Prince Chancellor BISMARCK would be amazed at the audacious pretension which should claim any privileges or immunities for German, that is for newspapers or books printed in it, on the ground of its American citizenship. It seems to him bad enough for us to deprive the fatherland of so many of its best people without appropriating its language besides. The claim, however modestly or plausibly asserted, would undoubtedly appear a manifest *casus belli* not only to BISMARCK, but to the old Emperor, and, perhaps, to FRITZ himself. No, let us not think of putting forth a pretension so offensive to a friendly power, and so plainly destitute of foundation in either fact or law.

Our contemporary is at no loss to account for the policy of the German government in imposing a tariff on German-American papers, while admitting Anglo-American papers free. Its motive is of course found in its well known dread of emigration; the government well and rightly enough in the German journals here published perceives dangerous agencies for attracting its subjects to the American shores. English papers understood by comparatively few, and for other reasons, are less mischievous or objectionable. Hence the attempt to prevent or diminish the German circulation of the former—a resource which, however childish, has yet a plausible show, the *Volksblatt* admits. But what, it asks, are we to think of the Washington government, which enters into such plans or lets itself be duped into aiding them? a reproach which seems to call for no other response than has been already given.

Perhaps our contemporary exaggerates or overrates the influence of the German American press in promoting emigration. No doubt some of those journals are well adapted to show the advantages of the country in which they are published, but others of them could not but deter intending emigrants by their terrible representations of the petty tyranny to which they are certain to be exposed in "the land of the free." Thus, on the same page of the same issue of the paper in which the article just referred to appears, we find an account of this country, quoted from another paper, not in the least likely to inspire in any reader the wish to become one of its citizens. According to this writer, our taxes are colossal, and if wages are high the means of living are proportionally cost y. This is literally true—but how about the statement that, instead of social equality, "an arrogant aristocracy here looks down on the people, which is all the more contemptible as it rests wholly and simply on the purse; while the foreign born person is regarded and treated as an intruder and trespasser." Such a description in a German American journal, if read in Germany, would, of course, powerfully attract the radical or democratic reader toward the United States. However, we do not cite the passage as an average specimen of the reading matter with which the German press seeks to edify its patrons. Similar rubbish about American aristocracy may occasionally be met with in Anglo-American papers, but more rarely now than formerly. Necessarily while human nature remains what it is, average people who become rich will assert for themselves a certain superiority on the ground of their riches, but even though recognized in a vague way by their neighbors, social superiority resting on mere opinion and on no basis of law has nothing incompatible with republicanism or equality. It is, besides, transient, experience proving that in this country it is seldom transmitted to the third generation. As to the statement concerning the feelings with which the foreigner is here regarded, it is a mere figment of the writer's fancy. But the mischief such charges may do abroad is utterly insignificant in comparison with their pernicious effect upon simple people in this country, who have no means of knowing what empty twaddle they are reading.

AS ONE.

[By Mrs. Wyman, a Sister of Bret Harte.]

So much of life do we have and hold—
Clouds and sunshine, pleasure and pain—
Which shall avail when the tale is told?
Will it be loss or will it be gain?

What of the storms that blow high and low,
Sweep and dash over sea and shore,
Down the broad paths where the roses grow,
Scattering leaves that shall bloom no more?

What of the hopes that the storms of life
Battle, baffle, and bring to earth?
After the struggle, the care and strife,
Shall it avail when we know their worth?

Ever and ever the world rolls on—
Hours, days, and the years fly fast;
And joy and pain, as the night and moon,
Shall be even as one at the last.

—*Overland for July.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In Oakland, Illinois, flour shipped from Paris, Douglas county, is sold for forty cents less than the home-made article, and in Paris, Oakland flour is sold at forty cents less than the Paris flour.

The *Tribune* reminds those of its young lady readers who may be fascinated with the notion of marrying some titled foreigner that there are no less than thirty thousand of these gentlemen in France. Italy must have about as many, and the German Barons can be counted by the thousand.

The champion lobster has been captured about twenty miles from Portland, Me. It measures three feet ten inches from tip to tip of the extended claws, and would require about twelve heads of lettuce alone to dress it into a salad.

The tarantula is a malignant little beast. One came all the way from Cuba lately to bite a Portland fruit dealer. He made the voyage in a bunch of bananas and took the first opportunity to carry out his fell design.

Two negroes at Jacksonville, Fla., lately fought with a club and razor over ten cents, and the club wielder killed his opponent.

A short time ago Allen Ward, a negro, suspected of arson near Thompson Station, Tenn., was taken from custody by a band of armed men, who attempted to hang him. He escaped, was shot at and wounded, and afterwards not seen until a few days ago, when attention was called to his whereabouts by a flock of buzzards, which were at work on his corpse. His wife has sworn out a warrant against three men whom she suspects of committing the outrage.

The Scotch Conservatives are about to start a daily paper in Glasgow, and £70,000 are said to have been subscribed for the purpose. Every penny of it will be wanted.

LINCHBURG, Va., has inspected during the past six months, 44,928 pounds more of tobacco than during the whole year previous. One of the papers of the State says that the farmers have found that the tobacco crop, though it requires much labor, is more profitable than the grain crops, and hence the area planted this year is larger than usual.

Forgeries seem to become fashionable among the inmates of convents. Recently the monks of a Russian convent were detected in counterfeiting the Czar's paper money by the wholesale, and now we learn from Perugia, Italy, that the Abbess of the Clarissine Convent at Fabbio has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having forged signatures. It seems she had for a number of years been in the habit of receipting for the annuities of nuns long since dead, and thus managed to obtain large amounts of money.

There are now fifteen persons in Maryland who have been convicted of murder in the first degree, of whom six have been sentenced to death on the gallows, and one is awaiting sentence.

The Chicago *Advance* "would labor on with renewed zeal if it were sure that one Chicago adult had a hope of heaven."

In excavating the docks at Locust Point, Baltimore, to a depth of twenty-four feet, a bed of iron ore has been encountered, which is believed to extend across the harbor to Canton, and runs for some distance beyond in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction.

Diptheria, measles and scarlet fever are again appearing in a dreadful extent in New York, one hundred and twelve deaths from these diseases having occurred during the past week. At the same time, however, not a solitary case of small-pox was brought to the notice of the Board of Health. Our carnival in some of the papers of the "yellow fever at quarantine" story is without foundation.

A man in San Francisco has recovered in a justice's court the face of a note for $80 and $1,600 interest. It was given in 1859 and the defendant has lost the protection of the statute of limitation by absence from the State.

The entrance examinations at Harvard have resulted in the admission of the following number to the Sophomores, and the rejection of thirty applicants. Yale has admitted 191 Freshmen and seven advanced students, and rejected thirty.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* claims that the election of Mr. Lord, W. Goss, President of the new Board of Education, means that the anti-Bible sentiment prevails in the Board, and that religious instruction in the public schools of that city will be done away with during the present year.

Hammocks are getting to be a fashionable Boston notion. Two or three years since very few were sold; but this year the sales will reach about twenty thousand. They are mainly imported from Mexico and South America.

Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, says the Chicago *Times*, does not seem to be very profoundly impressed with the good faith of the gentlemen who recently organized a combination to control the Sioux and Lake Superior land grant, on the terms imposed by the last Legislature. He says that the amount of the paid-in capital is just one dollar, which was exhausted when the papers were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in paying the fee.

The Treasury Department has forwarded to our consular and diplomatic officers abroad a circular requesting information in regard to the yield of gold and silver in each country which possesses mines or mints—a useful inquiry, which ought to result in the collection of a vast body of statistical information.

A traveler in the West, seeing a sign over the door with the name of "Longenbrenner," asked the cigar man what she sold, when she said she did not sell anything, but that "agues was cured here."

A man who was once a pastor of a church in New England, is in jail in Troy for matrimonial speculation.

The Trustees of Chicago University have voted to admit young women to the full privileges of that institution, says the Rochester *Democrat*, on the same footing as young men. We shall be surprised, however, if the young women are not required to serve eight years before being entitled to their reward, and if the reward is not a half instead of an entire sheepskin. That, at all events, is the principle on which young women are paid for the work they do.

Louisville, Ky., has five whisky distilleries, which are in operation about nine months a year. During the past six months they have produced a total of 956,810 gallons, on which the tax was $669,774.

There are now 7,645 volumes in the shelves of the Chicago public library, and 3,518 pamphlets, periodicals, etc. The number of visitors during the month of June was 7,027, the average of daily visitations being 254.

It is estimated that $125,000,000 will be paid out in July in the principal Atlantic cities as interest and dividends.

THE New York State Commission has reported in favor of setting apart a considerable portion of the Adirondack region as a State Park. The Commissioners have carefully examined the timbered regions which lie in the extreme northern part of the State, and comprise an area of nearly two million acres, and they come to the conclusion that these forests should be carefully reserved and protected for two purposes: First, because they form a natural equalizer for the rainfall; and second, because they will be needed as a timber preserve. It is conceded that forests are not so much storehouses of water supplies as important elements in the distribution of moisture. They will be found to check the rarival in some of the papers of the "yellow fever at quarantine" story is without foundation.

A man in San Francisco has recovered in a justice's court the face of a note for $80 and $1,600 interest. It was given in 1859 and the defendant has lost the protection of the statute of limitation by absence from the State.

The entrance examinations at Harvard have resulted in the admission of the following number to the Sophomores, and the rejection of thirty applicants. Yale has admitted 191 Freshmen and seven advanced students, and rejected thirty.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* claims that the election of Mr. Lord, W. Goss, President of the new Board of Education, means that the anti-Bible sentiment prevails in the Board, and that religious instruction in the public schools of that city will be done away with during the present year.

Hammocks are getting to be a fashionable Boston notion. Two or three years since very few were sold; but this year the sales will reach about twenty thousand. They are mainly imported from Mexico and South America.

Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, says the Chicago *Times*, does not seem to be very profoundly impressed with the good faith of the gentlemen who recently organized a combination to control the Sioux and Lake Superior land grant, on the terms imposed by the last Legislature. He says that the amount of the paid-in capital is just one dollar, which was exhausted when the papers were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in paying the fee.

The Treasury Department has forwarded to our consular and diplomatic officers abroad a circular requesting information in regard to the yield of gold and silver in each country which possesses mines or mints—a useful inquiry, which ought to result in the collection of a vast body of statistical information.

A traveler in the West, seeing a sign over the door with the name of "Longenbrenner," asked the cigar man what she sold, when she said she did not sell anything, but that "agues was cured here."

A man who was once a pastor of a church in New England, is in jail in Troy for matrimonial speculation.

The Trustees of Chicago University have voted to admit young women to the full privileges of that institution, says the Rochester *Democrat*, on the same footing as young men. We shall be surprised, however, if the young women are not required to serve eight years before being entitled to their reward, and if the reward is not a half instead of an entire sheepskin. That, at all events, is the principle on which young women are paid for the work they do.

Louisville, Ky., has five whisky distilleries, which are in operation about nine months a year. During the past six months they have produced a total of 956,810 gallons, on which the tax was $669,774.

There are now 7,645 volumes in the shelves of the Chicago public library, and 3,518 pamphlets, periodicals, etc. The number of visitors during the month of June was 7,027, the average of daily visitations being 254.

It is estimated that $125,000,000 will be paid out in July in the principal Atlantic cities as interest and dividends.

THE New York State Commission has reported in favor of setting apart a considerable portion of the Adirondack region as a State Park. The Commissioners have carefully examined the timbered regions which lie in the extreme northern part of the State, and comprise an area of nearly two million acres, and they come to the conclusion that these forests should be carefully reserved and protected for two purposes: First, because they form a natural equalizer for the rainfall; and second, because they will be needed as a timber preserve. It is conceded that forests are not so much storehouses of water supplies as important elements in the distribution of moisture. They will be found to check the rapidity with which the rain falls, and thus to prevent alternate floods and droughts. There will be back as the Bargaintian to convey guests to the hotel on the arrival of each train, fare $1 00. Terms moderate. Address or apply to

A. A. McGINNIS,
Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa.

ADAMS HOUSE—
M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

EDUCATIONAL.

Willard School,
FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.

The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.

The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Courses of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

For Courses of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Book and Music Stores.

Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
7th8 Principal.

WM. M. M'COMBS,
Real Estate and Insurance Agt
No. 110 Smithfield Street.
Property Bought and Sold all parts of the county.
Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage and Commercial Paper.

KINDER BLAIR,
Practical Confectioner
AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
Ice Creams of all Flavors, Nuts, Canned Goods, &c.
62 Fifth Ave. Pittsburgh Pa.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

A curious incident in the life of the late Mrs. Somerville is related in an English magazine. She passed her twenty-three years in Italy. It was truly pathetic that she of all people in the world should have been debarred a sight of the singular comet of 1843. The only Italian observatory which afforded the necessary implements was in a Jesuit establishment, where no woman was allowed to enter; so she was compelled "to look up at the sky with the mortifying knowledge of what was to be seen there but for the impediment which barred her access to the great telescope at hand."

A Massachusetts postmistress has resigned her office, as a matter of honesty, because she cannot find time to read all the postal cards and attend to her other duties besides.

A Nevada paper relates how a couple of home-made savants were discussing the cause of the saline character of the water in the Great Salt Lake. Said one, "Well, it's my opinion that there's an underground connection with the Pacific ocean, and it's filled with water from the Pacific." "But," said the other, "Salt Lake is seven thousand feet higher than the ocean; what do you think of that?" "Think of it! why I think it bursts my theory all to blunder."

Judge John Robertson, of Virginia, whose death has just been announced, was an ardent Secessionist, and in 1861 was sent by the Secession Convention to Washington to ascertain from Generals Scott and Robert E. Lee their status on the question of the Southern Confederacy, and also to Montgomery to confer with the chief conspirators in the attempt to establish a new government. Since then he has not been prominent in public life, and, as the Lynchburg *Virginian* says, "being too old to unlearn his early lessons in politics, he never accepted the situation, and died true to his convictions, an honest man and an unrepentant rebel."

At Cleveland, a few days ago, a young man by the name of Orlando Harris, while returning from work, discovered a boy bathing who was about to drown. Harris dropped his dinner pail and basket on the ground, and at once sprang in. He evidently leaped into the water without thinking of danger, as he was unable to swim. He managed to reach the exhausted boy, but found himself beyond his depth. Not being able to help himself, he still had the presence of mind and heroism, just as he was about to sink, to give the boy a push toward shore. He shoved the boy so near land that a brother caught him and drew him out, but the brave young man was drowned.

There is no mistake now, in the announcement that Miss Kellogg is about to enter the list of English Opera managers, having just signed a contract with Mr. C. D. Hess, formerly manager of the Parepa Rose Company, to commence a season early in September. Among the artists engaged are Habelman, Peakes, tenior and basso, and Mesdames Moulton and Van Zandt, as soprani. This will give us three opera companies in all, and all to compete for public favor at one and the same time.

The Atlanta *Herald* had an article on the Fourth of July, complimentary to the institution, from one of the editors, with a yellow-backed name, Alex. St. Clair Abrams, publishes a card, saying: "I do not hail from the folds of which the blood of two hundred thousand Southern men is dripping."

The illness of her husband, Mr. Wirt Sikes, has interfered with Olive Logan's departure for Europe, where this literary couple propose to reside for the next two or three years. They sail next month.

James M. Foster, the first white man born in Kansas, had, died on the 2d inst. His father, literally "the oldest inhabitant," survives him.

The reverse of Justice Nelson has been ill lately, but is now again going about his home at Cooperstown, N. Y., showing wonderful vigor for an octogenarian.

A German farmer of Shelby county, Ill., named Schlokumitzer, who was a widower, a father and well-to-do, went to Shelbyville the other day, met Miss Julia Steimeyer for the first time, fell desperately in love on the spot, drove her out to see his place, was accepted, and is now a happy husband.

It appears that the employes spies in each of the Departments at Washington. That is one way to make a newspaper spicey.—*Chicago Post.*

A dull season may be anticipated in Louisiana this summer, and the papers will have to look elsewhere for news. Warmoth has come North to stay till October.

Gen. Horace Porter is introducing military rules into the Pullman car service. Porters must henceforth take off their caps when speaking to passengers and conductors; but the Africans rebel.

Mr. and Mrs. Whipple Metcalf, of Cumberland, Rhode Island, celebrated their golden wedding last week, and among their guests were Rev. David Benedict, who married them, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sprague, who acted as groomsman and bridesmaid.

A Des Moines girl is about to start for China alone, expecting to meet in the Sandwich Islands a missionary who she has corresponded with on the question of returning to the United States for six years.

Henry Clews has given $2,000 towards establishing a newsboys' asylum in New York.

The youngest son of the late Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, who bears his name, has just begun the practice of law.

Rather Nice.—Algernon Ethelred—"What do you think of my new portrait? There have been many people say, haven't they?" Constantia Lavinia—"Yes, they have, very; but it is a splendid likeness." *Punch.*

According to George Alfred Townsend Mr. N. P. Langford cooks his eggs in his Yellowstone home without fuel and mixes his punch without a teapot.

Just as Mr. Cah Laisun, the Chinese Commissioner of Education, stepped on board the cars at Boston Mass., the other day, a seedy-looking cigar maker came up, and thinking that Mr. Laisun was one of the North Adams Chinamen, asked him if he knew how to like making cigars. Mr. Laisun replied that he wouldn't object provided they would pay enough. A quiet, dignified manner convinced the cigar maker that he had made a mistake, and when Mr. Laisun modestly named his forms, the disconcerted Westsidedite hastily withdrew.

Kate Field, being what the world would call an old maid, has her ideas of matrimony. Of course she knows all about it, just as Miss Abigail Dodge, and Miss Helen Hunt, and Miss Catharine Beecher, and exactly how children should be brought up, since they never had one, and never expect to.—*Woman's Journal.*

When the Shah was at St. Petersburg, Princess Dagmar, by way of civility, remarked to him that his diamonds were exceedingly beautiful. The Shah patted her on the shoulder, and with an absurd gallantry that was not quite after the St. Petersburg pattern, replied, "Not nearly so beautiful as your neck."

Rhoda Broughton, author of "Red as a Rose is She," and various other sensational stories, is described as the daughter of an English country clergyman, who lives in a quiet and uneventful life. But how wildly, not to say wickedly, she has thought them!

The convicts in the Charlestown prison were all allowed the freedom of the prison yard on the Fourth, and base ball, songs, dances and speeches, followed by some light rope walking by a convicted murderer, furnished excellent entertainment. The next time the man performs on a rope, it should be stretched perpendicularly instead of horizontally.

A "jolly green" Vermonter aboard a lake steamer, the other day, got bewildered among the huge mirrors of the saloon, and, seeing an individual in one of them carrying a carpet bag, mistook it for his own, he hurried up to the mirror, exclaiming, "See here, sir, I guess you have got my baggage." The clerk asked him what he was doing at the flag from the folds of which the blood of two hundred thousand Southern men is dripping.

The illness of her husband, Mr. Wirt Sikes, has interfered with Olive Logan's departure for Europe, where this literary couple propose to reside for the next two or three years. They sail next month.

James M. Foster, the first white man born in Kansas, had, died on the 2d inst. His father, literally "the oldest inhabitant," survives him.

The reverse of Justice Nelson has been ill lately, but is now again going about his home at Cooperstown, N. Y., showing wonderful vigor for an octogenarian.

A German farmer of Shelby county, Ill., named Schlokumitzer, who was a widower, a father and well-to-do, went to Shelbyville the other day, met Miss Julia Steimeyer for the first time, fell desperately in love on the spot, drove her out to see his place, was accepted, and is now a happy husband.

It appears that the employes spies in each of the Departments at Washington. That is one way to make a newspaper spicey.—*Chicago Post.*

A dull season may be anticipated in Louisiana this summer, and the papers will have to look elsewhere for news. Warmoth has come North to stay till October.

Gen. Horace Porter is introducing military rules into the Pullman car service. Porters must henceforth take off their caps when speaking to passengers and conductors; but the Africans rebel.

Mr. and Mrs. Whipple Metcalf, of Cumberland, Rhode Island, celebrated their golden wedding last week, and among their guests were Rev. David Benedict, who married them, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sprague, who acted as groomsman and bridesmaid.

A Des Moines girl is about to start for China alone, expecting to meet in the Sandwich Islands a missionary who she has corresponded with on the question of returning to the United States for six years.

Henry Clews has given $2,000 towards establishing a newsboys' asylum in New York.

The youngest son of the late Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, who bears his name, has just begun the practice of law.

Rather Nice.—Algernon Ethelred—"What do you think of my new portrait? There have been many people say, haven't they?" Constantia Lavinia—"Yes, they have, very; but it is a splendid likeness." *Punch.*

According to George Alfred Townsend Mr. N. P. Langford cooks his eggs in his Yellowstone home without fuel and mixes his punch without a teapot.

Just as Mr. Cah Laisun, the Chinese Commissioner of Education, stepped on board the cars at Boston Mass., the other day, a seedy-looking cigar maker came up, and thinking that Mr. Laisun was one of the North Adams Chinamen, asked him if he knew how to like making cigars. Mr. Laisun replied that he wouldn't object provided they would pay enough. A quiet, dignified manner convinced the cigar maker that he had made a mistake, and when Mr. Laisun modestly named his forms, the disconcerted Westsidedite hastily withdrew.

Kate Field, being what the world would call an old maid, has her ideas of matrimony. Of course she knows all about it, just as Miss Abigail Dodge, and Miss Helen Hunt, and Miss Catharine Beecher, and exactly how children should be brought up, since they never had one, and never expect to.—*Woman's Journal.*

When the Shah was at St. Petersburg, Princess Dagmar, by way of civility, remarked to him that his diamonds were exceedingly beautiful. The Shah patted her on the shoulder, and with an absurd gallantry that was not quite after the St. Petersburg pattern, repiled, "Not nearly so beautiful as your neck."

Rhoda Broughton, author of "Red as a Rose is She," and various other sensational stories, is described as the daughter of an English country clergyman, who lives in a quiet and uneventful life. But how wildly, not to say wickedly, she has thought them!

The convicts in the Charlestown prison were all allowed the freedom of the prison yard on the Fourth, and base ball, songs, dances and speeches, followed by some light rope walking by a convicted murderer, furnished excellent entertainment. The next time the man performs on a rope, it should be stretched perpendicularly instead of horizontally.

A "jolly green" Vermonter aboard a lake steamer, the other day, got bewildered among the huge mirrors of the saloon, and, seeing an individual in one of them carrying a carpet bag, mistook it for his own, he hurried up to the mirror, exclaiming, "See here, sir, I guess you have got my baggage." The clerk asked him what he was doing at the flag from the folds of which the blood of two hundred thousand Southern men is dripping.

The illness of her husband, Mr. Wirt Sikes, has interfered with Olive Logan's departure for Europe, where this literary couple propose to reside for the next two or three years. They sail next month.

James M. Foster, the first white man born in Kansas, had, died on the 2d inst. His father, literally "the oldest inhabitant," survives him.

The reverse of Justice Nelson has been ill lately, but is now again going about his home at Cooperstown, N. Y., showing wonderful vigor for an octogenarian.

A German farmer of Shelby county, Ill., named Schlokumitzer, who was a widower, a father and well-to-do, went to Shelbyville the other day, met Miss Julia Steimeyer for the first time, fell desperately in love on the spot, drove her out to

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public.

Notes, Stocks and Bonds

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates.

Personal and Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest, steamships sailing between London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, R. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL MCNEILLY, C. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BANTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, L. P. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Water Loan Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

Penn Avenue Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent Bonds,

South Pittsburgh School Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1873.

The course of the wool market still attracts attention, and the feeling that exists between the producers and manufacturers is by no means a pleasant one. Recalling the prices of last summer the farmers feel that they should realize something more than they now are, and thus hold back their stock, while manufacturers, recalling the steady decline in the market during the whole of last winter, excepting the temporary spurt after the Boston fire, decline to buy large amounts on present terms, and confidently look for lower prices.

If there could be any great satisfaction in saying, "As we predicted," though Cassandra like our unpleasant but true prophecies were not to be believed, we would remind the wool producers of our oft urged warning during last season to sell out at the figures then offered, giving the manufacturers an opportunity to work up their stock into saleable goods and realize on their fabrics; but instead of that prices we forced up to the highest notch with the result to the farmers of causing them to increase their stock to such an extent that we have an over production this year, and to the manufacturers of being compelled to mix cotton with wool, thus giving an inferior article at an extra high price with which the market is still stocked.

With these facts plainly to be seen, we then have the opinion that wool would sell at 35 to 37 cents, and our prediction has been fully realized, domestic fleece having ranged from 32 to 37 cents, and pulled wool from 30 to 50 cents according to quality, against 50 to 55 cents and 62 to 70 cents respectively last season—lower prices being registered this year than at any time since 1861.

The probable result will be that the farmers will hold off their sheep in preference to accepting the ruling prices for wool, and as a consequence prices were stiffer with the reduced production. The advancing prices will again stimulate production until a decline sets in, when we will have the same state of affairs we are now experiencing.

Taking into consideration the amount of home production, the amount of wool reported as stored in the warehouses, the amount of manufactured goods still unsold, we venture the opinion that the farmers cannot expect to get over 45 to 48 cents for fleece wool, and that manufacturers cannot expect to make a profit if they pay any more.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Morn.	Eve.
1881	119½	119¾
1862	117¾	117
1864	117¾	117¾
1865	118¾	118¾
1865, new	118¾	118¾
1867	118¾	118¾
1868	118	118
New 5s	115¾	115¾
Gold	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 9, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
Gastern	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Union Teleg'ph	—	85¾	85¾	—	85¾	85¾
Quick City Fast	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Adams Express	99	99	—	—	—	—
Wells Fargo Express	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchants' Union	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	61¾	62	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Cleveland and Pittsb'gh	96	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago and N. W. pref.	84	84	84	84	84	84
Rock Island	104	104	104	104	104	104
Chicago and Alton pref.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toledo and Wabash	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Wabash	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Wabash pref.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Wayne	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago and Milwaukee	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific land grants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago and Alton pref.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hannibal and St. Joseph	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Ohio & Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic Mail	—	—	—	—	—	—

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1873.

REMARKS—As far as heard from the coal fleet that went out on the late rise was getting along "swimingly." This will have a salutary effect upon trade generally.

There is a rumor of a general strike among the coal miners in relation to the "screen bill," which, should it occur and last for any length of time, will have a damaging effect upon the coal trade and other branches of industry.

The flour trade continues active for choice western brands, such as Madison, Penn Mills, White River, Snow Flake, Mahoning Valley and Lowell Mills, as well as for all home brands.

The grain market shows no signs of improvement, nor will it do so until the harvest is over and the volume and quality of the crops definitely ascertained.

The new crop of wool comes in slowly, holders unwilling to accept buyers' offers, hence the market is a dull one.

There has been an advance of 3c on hams and sugar cured shoulders. The market is reported fairly active.

Butter is still a drug on the market. Eggs are a shade firmer though not quotably higher.

Old apples are scarce and command good prices. A few new apples are in the market, but of an inferior quality and not in demand.

The vegetable market is fully supplied, and all things considered, prices are moderate. Fruits are also in abundance.

There are no changes to note in the grocery trade, the market being reported fairly active for this season of the year.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,161	5,180	11,341
Apples, bbls	181	94	275
Cheese, lbs	1,552	847	2,399
Corn, sks	5,979	4,247	10,226
Wheat, sks	2,972	3,059	6,031
Barley, sks	340	340	680
Rye, sks	349	1,157	1,497
Oats, sks	16,527	14,027	30,557
Buckwheat, bags	313	345	658
Bacon, lbs	59	431	490

Below will be found the ruling rates of the market, the quotations being wholesale unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Whilst the market cannot be denominated active, a fair local demand is reported, much better than was to be looked for at this season of the year. We quote common soda ash at 4½c; refined 6c; pots 6½c; pearls 10c; quotations for bags; firkins are made 4½c less; barrels 6c.

APPLES—60@ are for "drying out." A good looking article will fetch $5@7 ₱ bbl. The bulk of the crop thus far are sickly looking specimens, and are not sought after. Receipts, old stock, 94 bbls.

ALES—No change in prices, with a fair trade reported at the following quotations: Kopp, $4 50@5 per barrel; Imported Bass, $4 50@5; Bass' English ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; hhds, 65 gals, $65.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—Receipts only 15 packages. The stocks on hand are heavy, and prices are weak and dull and steady, 15@16c being the ruling rates of the market for prime to choice; common to medium 9@13c.

BEESWAX—Is dull and nominal at 30@32c, sales in a small way at 33@35c ₱ lb as to quality.

BROOM CORN—Is quoted dull but at 8½@9c; green 6c; red top 4½c.

BEANS—The demand is fair. Peas: prime white navy are held at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bus.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—½ lb cans, ₱ doz, $ 60; ¼ lb cans $1; 5 cans ₱ box, $2 75; 2 lb cans $2½; 10 and 25 lb cans, wood boxes, ₱ lb, 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There has been another slight advance in prices of sugar cured hams. The market is reported fairly active. The following are the figures at which the jobbers are selling: Sugar cured Hams 16c; canvassed sugar cured shoulders 10½c; plain shoulders 9½c; sugar cured sides, boneless, 10¾@c; clear sides 10c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef, 15c; spare ribs, 8c; mess pork, $16@17 50; lard, in tierces, 9½c; refined lard, in tierces, 9¾@c; refined lard, in half bbls, 10¾; refined lard, in kegs and buckets, 11c.

CANNED GOODS—Following are the ruling figures of the market for canned goods, prices and facts of groceries in this market: 2 lbs blackberries, ₱ doz, $1 25@1 75; 2 lbs white cherries, $1 75; 2 lbs red cherries, $2 25; 2 lbs green gages, $1 50; 2 lbs peaches, $2; 3 lbs peaches, $3 25@4; 2 lbs California pears, $3; 2 lbs egg plums, $2; 2 lbs Damson plums, $1 50; 2 lbs green gage plums, $2 75; 2 lbs quinces, $1 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $1 25; 2 lbs raspberries, $1 25@1 50; 2 lbs whortleberries, $2 75; 2 lbs lima beans, $1; 2 lbs string beans, $1; 2 lbs Western corn, per doz, $1 10@1 75; 2 lbs sugar corn, $2 25; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green peas, $2 25; 2 lbs succotash, $2 25; 2 lbs tomatoes, $1 50; 3lb tomatoes, $2 75@3; 1 lb California salmon, $2 25; 2 lbs California salmon, $4 50; 3 lbs spiced salmon, $7 50; 1 lb cove oysters, $1; 2 lbs Profile lobster, $2 75; 1 lb cove oysters, $1 10@1 40; 2 lbs cove oysters, soup, $1 75@2; Hallowell's, $1 75. 2 lbs spiced oysters, $2 75; tomato ketchup, quarts, $2 lbs tomatoe ketchup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, quarts, $3; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $2.

Mustard.—Institution French mustard, ₱ doz, $1 50; genuine French mustard, $1 50; Coleman's & D. S. F., ₱ lb; Coleman's ⅛ do, $2 25; Coleman's 1 do, $7 50; 4 and 8 lb cans, ₱ lb, 42c; 10 ₱ cans, 40c; 16 ₱ keg, 38c.

Pickles.—Half barrels Boston mixed, $7 50; half barrels, 600 count, $6 50; barrels, 1,200 count, medium, $10 00; pints, plain or mixed, ₱ doz, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain or mixed, 4 gallons, plain, $5 50; Hexagon gallons, mixed, $9 00; English chow chow, pints, $2 75; English chow chow, quarts, $4 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $2 25; English mixed pickles, quarts, $4 50; English mixed pickles, gallons, $8 50; English cauliflower, quarts, $4 50; English piccalili, pints, $2 75; English piccalili, quarts, $4 50; English sliced onions, pints, $2 75; English sliced onions, quarts, $4 50; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $8 50; English gherkins, pints, $4 50; English gherkins, quarts, $8 50; English Mofussil pickles, pints, $4 50.

Banner Baking Powder.—¼ lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 60; ½ lb cans $2 75; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb wooden boxes, ₱ lb, 40c.

Sapolio.—Per case of 6 doz, 6c; half doz, 6c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 34 boxes. The market shows no signs of change in prices, and we quote as follows: Dressed 11¾@12c for round lots; jobbing lots 1c better; dairy 10@c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9@11c; shoulders 5@6c; sides 7½@8c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's and Carey's at $12@13 ₱ bbl; low grades $8@10.

CARBON OIL—We quote car lots, f. o. b., at 15½@ 15¾c.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 90; Rosendale $4 50@5 00; white lime $2; calcined plaster $4 25@5 00; land plaster $3 00@ 3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 ₱ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 6@6½c; mixed 5½@6c; peared 6@6½c. Apples 3@3½c. Blackberries 10@12c. Pitted cherries 15@16c; unpitted dashes 9@9½c.

EGGS—The market is a shade firmer, though we do not advance quotations. Good fresh eggs are worth 17@18c ₱ doz.

FISH—There is a better demand for the different brands and varieties of salt fish, though we are not advised of any change in prices, and quote as follows: Lake shore, No 1, $11 ₱ bbl; medium shore, No 1, $9; bay, No 1, $9; for half barrels, quarters and kits 20c more; for half barrels, quarters, $4 15; white fish $8.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 78@80c; mixed and old 60@65c.

GROCERIES—There is a much better feeling in sugar with largely increased sales, and we have greatly missed our guess if this article does not take a shade higher.

Coffees remain very firm with the chances in favor of an advance. The recent large arrivals from Rio seem to warrant such a view of the market, and an advance in roasted coffee seems inevitable. We may look for trade to decline during the heat of the year. We quote common soda ash at 4½c; refined 6c; pots 6½c; pearls 10c; quotations for bags; firkins are made 4½c less; barrels 6c.

APPLES—60@ are for "drying out." A good looking article will fetch $5@7 ₱ bbl. The bulk of the crop thus far are sickly looking specimens, and are not sought after. Receipts, old stock, 94 bbls.

ALES—No change in prices, with a fair trade reported at the following quotations: Kopp, $4 50@5 per barrel; Imported Bass, $4 50@5; Bass' English ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; hhds, 65 gals, $65.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—Receipts only 15 packages. The stocks on hand are heavy, and prices are weak and dull and steady, 15@16c being the ruling rates of the market for prime to choice; common to medium 9@13c.

BEESWAX—Is dull and nominal at 30@32c, sales in a small way at 33@35c ₱ lb as to quality.

BROOM CORN—Is quoted dull but at 8½@9c; green 6c; red top 4½c.

BEANS—The demand is fair. Peas: prime white navy are held at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bus.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ lb cans, ₱ doz, $ 60; ½

HE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Manifesto of the Spanish Government—Insurrection to be Crushed.

MADRID, July 9.—The government has issued a manifesto declaring its most imperative duty now is to crush the insurrection which is devastating the Catalonia, Navarre and Basque provinces. It is preparing for a supreme effort, and, awaiting itself of the extraordinary powers granted by the Cortes, has resolved to insist on the immediate submission to the law and to compel all absentees to remain under their colors until the insurrection is complete; and moreover, to call out the reserves, if reinforcements are needed. Senor Castelar and Palmerin have had a conference with the Republican Deputies to induce them to return to the Cortes, but found it impossible. Senor Salmeron has demanded, General Nouvilas has resigned, and it is expected the government will accept his resignation.

The Postal Congress.

LONDON, July 9.—The European and American postal congress will meet at Berne on the 8th of September.

Last Milliard of the French War Indemnity.

PARIS, July 9.—The second instalment of 250,000,000 francs of the last milliard of the war indemnity was delivered to the German Treasury on the 5th. There now remains due to Germany but 500,000,000 francs, which, in accordance with the treaty signed at Berlin on the 15th of March last, is to be paid by the 5th of next September.

Attempt to Fire the Vienna Exposition Building.

VIENNA, July 9.—Considerable excitement and alarm was occasioned last night by the discovery of an attempt to fire the exhibition building. The flames were discovered, however, before they had time to gain much headway, and soon extinguished. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. A quantity of paper, prepared for the purpose, had been placed in the principal gallery of the building, and one of the most valuable goods were located, to which the incendiary had applied the torch, and had there not been prompt action, a most disastrous conflagration would have followed. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

International Patent Right Congress at Vienna.

VIENNA, July 9.—Notice is given in the journals that the International Patent Right Congress will convene on the 18th of August. An Imperial Commission has been appointed to arrange preliminaries. The languages used at the Congress will be German, and French and English will be permitted. The decisions of the Congress will be communicated through the several Consuls-General to the respective governments. Inventors and proprietors of inventions are solicited to assist in the matter, and suggest important matters for consideration.

European Sayings.

LONDON, July 9.—Consols for money 92¾ @92¾; for account 92¾@92⅞. American securities—5-20s, 1865, 93@93¼; 5-20s, 1867, 90¾@90⅞; new 5s, 90¾@90⅞. Erie, 20¼@20½. The rate of discount of the Bank of England will probably be made 6 per cent. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England on hand at present is £20,000,000. Amount of circulation of the Bank of England on hand to-day is £28,000. Refined petroleum, 1s 2½d.

PARIS, July 9.—Rentes 56 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7¾d.; Orleans 7¾d.; sales 10,000; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 7,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Cheese 58s. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 9.—Refined petroleum 38½ francs.

ASHTABULA, OHIO.

Harbor Improvement by the Pennsylvania Railroad—Coal, Ore and Coke Docks—Eastern Capitalists Locating Iron Works, &c.—New Railroad Depot and Round House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHTABULA, OHIO, July 9, 1873.

A large dredge, furnished with all the latest improvements for dredging harbors, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the purpose of digging slips at this harbor. It will be ready in a short time, and will remove one thousand cubic yards of earth daily. The general government dredges which have been employed at the harbor have deepened and improved the channel so as to afford ample room for the accommodation of the largest craft on the lakes. The Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad Company have completed over eight hundred feet of docks, and are about receiving and unloading and shipping ore, limestone, coal, ore and coke. The schooner Yankee, which entered this port this morning, is being loaded with the latter material for the Cleveland furnaces. A number of leading capitalists from the East, who have visited the harbor during the past week, pronounce it admirably adapted for the establishment of iron works, furnaces, manufactories, &c. There is undoubtedly a brilliant opening for thoroughly energetic business men. The work on the fine depot, being built by the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad Company at Center street, is being rapidly forwarded, and the completion of a building at the harbor has commenced. Trimble, Mcfayren & Co., of Pittsburgh, are the contractors. A round house and a coal shed are also being constructed at the harbor, by their sub-graph lines to the harbor, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company are putting up wires along the line of the Mahoning Valley Railroad from Andover to Youngstown, and from Ashtabula City to the harbor.

BALLOON ADVENTURE.

Snow Storm Encountered—The Aeronaut Descends in a Forest—Escapes Injury.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Frank K. King, who made a balloon ascension at Morristown, Vermont, on the Fourth, when about two and a-half miles up encountered a snow storm, which covered the balloon nearly an inch thick and sent it down rapidly. The balloon was seen by several farmers when it descended about forty-five minutes after it went up, and about eight miles from where the ascent was made. Not seeing anything from Frank King, a party was organized and search made. There were five hundred men in the forest at nine o'clock yesterday morning. The balloon was found about eleven o'clock, and some one came out about the same time, having been in the wilderness almost twenty hours without food. He was very much exhausted from cold and hunger, but uninjured.

The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance —Prohibition Canvass.

BOSTON, July 9.—At an adjourned meeting of the State Temperance Alliance, to-day, the Secretary read a report of the Campaign Committee, recommending that towns and cities be canvassed to secure the names of men who will pledge themselves to take charge of the thorough temperance canvass in their respective districts, also recommending the appointment of agents to take charge of the work and employ such assistance as may be necessary to carry out a complete State prohibition canvass, reaching that close execution of the liquor law by the State and city officials for which the objects of the Alliance was adopted. There was considerable further and lengthy discussion, but it was not thought attempts to designate candidates for Governor were wanted of.

Crops in Illinois and Iowa.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Telegraphic crop reports from numerous points in Illinois and Iowa, covering the greatest portion of those States, show that while the recent severe rain storms have considerably damaged the wheat crop, particularly in localities where it was just ready to harvest, there will be fully an average crop. The oats crop is very heavy, being easily lodged and in many places will have to be mowed. The corn generally looks well, and with favorable weather will be unusually large.

PEORIA, Ill., July 9.—The crops within a radius of twenty-five miles from this place are very fair. Wheat is being harvested and is about two-thirds of a crop. Rye and hay good, but all have been injured more or less by the late rain. The corn crop in the crops are not so good, having been injured more or less by storms in the early part of the season. In Tazewell and Woodford counties the crops are about the same as in Peoria county, but are suffering from the recent rains. If the weather is fair a fair now but little grain or hay will be damaged. A few more days' rain will do very serious damage.

Address by a Colored Congressman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 9, 1873.

Hon. R. H. Cain, colored, Congressman-at-Large from South Carolina, addressed a called meeting in the Town Hall, last night. He discussed some of the most important political questions of the day, and especially the question of "Secession." His speech was very forcible and to the point, and he is a most excellent orator.

Fraudulent Importation from Canada.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 9.—A system of fraudulent importation from Canada of ready made clothing and dry goods, which has probably been carried on for several years, has been developed by United States Internal Revenue officers and a considerable amount of such goods seized and confiscated. Arrests have been made at Montpelier, Vermont.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamers Silesia, from Hamburg, and Scotia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

John H. Clifford has been unanimously re-elected President of the Board of Directors of Harvard College.

Joe Jefferson and family sailed for Europe yesterday.

Laura Keene is said to be in New York city in the last stage of consumption.

The first fresh air pic-nic of Brooklyn poor children came off yesterday at Canasie. Five hundred children participated.

A large meeting of commission merchants was held at the Merchants Exchange Chamber, St. Louis, yesterday evening at which a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the Merchants' Exchange that cash shall immediately follow the delivery of all grounds.

Another deposit of five hundred dollars a-side was made in the McCoole-Allen prize fight last night at St. Louis.

The house of Thomas Adams, at Hartford, Connecticut, was burned yesterday morning. No one child was burned to death, and it is feared two others cannot live.

The Masters of the various Granges in North Carolina met at Raleigh, yesterday, and organized a State Grange. William S. Bartie, of Edgecombe, was made President. The meeting was well attended and harmonious. It adjourned to meet again on the third Wednesday of February next.

A large State Educational Convention was held at Raleigh, N. C., yesterday. All portions of the State were represented. Hon. R. B. Bagley, of Raleigh, was made President. Much interest was taken in the deliberations, and business of an important character is being transacted.

A boy thirteen years old, eldest son of Col. John Rheinlander, of Evansville, Ind., former County Treasurer, was accidentally crushed between a loaded wagon and a gate post, yesterday, and died within an hour.

At Cincinnati yesterday afternoon, at Hopkins Hall, a large meeting of women was addressed by Mrs. Coulter, of Cleveland. The object of the meeting was to appoint persons to canvass for signers in Hamilton county to a petition to the Constitutional Convention to grant suffrage to women.

The National Amateur Press Association held its annual meeting at the Sherman House in Chicago, yesterday, and elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, S. Diehl, Chicago; Vice Presidents, E. A. Nelson, Red Wing, Minn., and G. T. Harris, Worcester, Q.; Secretary, E. M. Madden, Louisville, Ky.; Treasurer, D. Maxwell, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The $200,000 required for the endowment of the Auburn Theological Seminary has been raised.

Three thousand factory girls in Alcoy, Spain, have struck for higher wages and shorter hours.

In Jeffersonville, Indiana, yesterday, James Murphy, eighteen years old, quarreled with his father, a cooper, about where he should work, the latter wanting him son to work with him, and the son was determined to work in another shop. James becoming exasperated, drew a revolver and fired at his father, the ball passing through his coat and vest between the left shoulder and arm and the other wounding close by his ear, when the spectators interfered and disarmed the lad.

TRIAL OF THE MODOCS.

The Military Commission Assembled and Examining Witnesses.

FORT KLAMATH, July 5, via ASHLAND, OREGON, July 9.—The Military Commission met this morning at ten o'clock and proceeded with the trial of Captain Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Shacknasty Jim, who were present at the time and implicated in the Canby massacre.

Charge first, murder in violation of the laws of war, and specification, That the Indians called and commonly known as Captain Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Shacknasty and Shacknasty Jim, members of a certain band of Indians, known as Modoc Indians, which band, including the Indians above named, was at the time and place hereinafter alleged, engaged in open, flagrant war with the United States, under the command of Captain Jack, did, at representatives of said Modoc band, meet under a flag of truce, during a suspension of hostilities, Brigadier Generals E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., commanding the military division of California, and Peace Commissioner on the part of the United States, Rev. Thomas B. Wesson and L. D. Dyer, citizens of the United States, all representing the government of the United States, for the agreed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which the hostilities existing between the United States and said band of Indians might cease, and did therefore, in wanton violation of the laws of war, willfully, feloniously, with malice aforethought, kill and murder Brigadier General Canby, U. S. A., near the Lava Beds, south of Tule Lake, State of California, within the territory of the United States on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1873.

The second specification is very nearly a copy of the above, except the name of Dr. Thomas substituted.

Charge second—assault with intent to kill A. B. Meacham, Indian Agent.

Three witnesses have been examined. L. P. Hisdon, a fellow Indian swears positively that Captain Jack shot General Canby. Dr. Cleaver, and Meacham, that Boston Charley shot Dr. Thomas, and that Barncho knocked her down with a gun and tried to take her horse. The testimony of Dyer amounts to nothing; he could swear nothing positively. Several of the Indians have been arrested and commenced and that he was chased by Hooker Jim. The Indian scouts, Bogus Charley, Schonchasky and Hooker Jim, arrived here to-day. Bogus Charley identified by name—Morgan's Sapolio! "Ah! that's the soap we purchased copies!" With pity for their ignorance, and a hearty advertise for the success of the sapolio, we turned away mathematically sure that in the days of the Revolution Sapolio might be washed from the brains of said people by use of said article.

WEST POINT.

But we at length arrived at West Point—a place to which every youth aspiring to make a new name immortal, must pay a visit. The catalogue of military heroes of his country, fondly cherished by the youth of is a great day. The cadets in the morning formed in two ranks on the parade ground, or camp-ground, where they were addressed by the orderly sergeant. At 9 o'clock the parade in the afternoon was largely attended by visitors, and the marching and satisfaction was expressed by the officers of the regular army at the excellent use of the good drilling of the cadets.

FIRE WORKS.

But by far the most interesting affair of the day was the beautiful pyrotechnic display which took place in the evening. From the four corners of the camp square, rockets and bombs were sent up in rapid succession, which, bursting, showed a shower of stars suspended in mid-air, and blended into perfect beauty. All of the cadets in full dress, and many bright and happy faces—as one of them no doubt being made happy before the evening's entertaining, while others were destined to be overcast with a shade of sadness, from the fickleness of love's inconstant votaries. Several bands of music, stationed at the corners of the square, discoursed excellent music. When we left the hall, at about 10 o'clock, the dancing operations were in full swing. An excellent supper was served and several fancy dances